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*Questions de Morale, Leçons professées au Collège libre des Sciences sociales.* Par G. BELOT, M. BERNÈS, F. BUISSON, A. CROISSET, V. DELBOS, A. DARLU, E. FOURNIÈRE, P. MALAPERT, G. MOCH, D. PARODI, G. SOREL. Paris, F. Alcan, 1900. pp. vii, 331.

The ethical addresses delivered at the Collège libre des Sciences sociales in 1899 were collected in a single volume, under the title *Morale sociale*. Encouraged by the success of this book, the Council of Direction now issue the addresses of 1900, as Vol. VIII of the Alcan Library of Social Science. Twelve lectures are printed in full. M. Sorel writes on science and morality; M. Moch on the subject of the book prepared by him in collaboration with M. von Egidy,—‘L’Ère sans violence;’ M. Darlu on Christian ethics and the consciousness of to-day; M. Sorel, again, on the moral factors in evolution; M. Delbos on Kant and the science of ethics; M. Croiset on Greek ethics; M. Bernès on the conditions of action; M. Parodi on reason and instinct in morality; M. Belot on luxury; M. Fournière on Guyau’s ethics; M. Malapert on social justice; and M. Buisson on moral and religious education. The volume contains, further, abstracts of the addresses delivered by MM. Boutroux and Croiset on the opening of the School of Ethics, Nov. 27, 1899.

*Über Psychologie der individuellen Differenzen (Ideen zu einer Differentiellen Psychologie)*, von L. WILLIAM STERN. Schriften der Gesellschaft für Psychologische Forschung. Leipzig, Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1900. pp. 144. Price, M. 4.50.

The book is a valuable and needed résumé and critique of the work already done in a subject which has grown up in its present form as a protest against the indiscriminate massing together of the results of psychological experimentation, and an examination of its aims and methods. It is divided into three parts, the first treating of the nature, tasks and methods of differential psychology; the second of some of the fields of mental differentiation and their experimental investigation; and the third devoted to a select bibliography of the subject. The author’s exclusion from the bibliography of a mass of more or less available material was doubtless due to the necessity of curtailment on account of lack of space. Practically a complete bibliography of differential psychology would be a bibliography of experimental psychology.

Chap. I of the work discusses differential as opposed to general psychology, psychological types, individuality, the normal and abnormal. As regards terminology, the name “differential psychology” is preferred to that of “characterology” (Bahnsen), “Ethology” (Mill) or “individual Psychology” (Binet, Henri, Kräpelin, and others). “Characterology” and “Ethology” are considered too narrow. “Individual psychology” is already employed with another meaning as opposed to folk and social psychology. Chap. II reviews the methods of differential psychology: introspection; observation; the psychological studies of history and poetry (where observation is directed upon secondary sources), and of the evolution of culture, the questionnaire or census method (*Massenprüfung, Enquête*), and experimentation. He thinks the questionnaire method should be used with the greatest possible care, and that the *Prüfing* (he prefers this term to reagent or *Versuchsperson*) should be, if possible, a trained psychologist. The author seems, however, quite to overlook the suggestive value of the questionnaire in opening up new fields of investigation. Under the method of experimentation, the author discusses what a “mental test” is and declares that an hour and a half, as given by Binet and Henri to the testing of the memory, imagination, attention, etc., of a